

NINETY-FOURTH YEAR.

DUMONT'S BALLOON
MAY COME IN FREEWillard Smith of St. Louis Will
Assist Aeronaut in Presenting
Case to Customs Official.

ENTERTAINS HIM AT DINNER.

Explains Plans for the World's
Fair Airship Tournament and
the Brazilian Exclamations,
"Magnificent!"

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, April 11.—Alberto Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, is at present discussing with the customs authorities the matter of duty on his airship, the Santos-Dumont No. 7. The contrivance has been shipped to this country in three consignments on different steamers, and, although the scientist intends to make no protest if the duty is levied, he raises the question as to whether under the Raffles tariff law his apparatus should be exempt or not.

It is understood that experts in the customs law hold that this is a case where the Secretary of the Treasury may make a special ruling, as the machine might be considered to be a scientific apparatus brought here for general educational purposes.

Owing to his many engagements in the city to-day, Mr. Santos-Dumont was unable to visit the Customs House. He will call to-morrow upon the collector and explain in detail his position on the matter of the duties.

May Have to Pay 45 Per Cent.
It is provided, under the Dingley tariff, that lectures and scientists may bring to this country free of duty material used in illustrating their lectures, and that artists may bring their work for the purpose of exhibiting. In such cases, a bond must be given that the articles will be shipped out of the country in six months.

It is thought by advisers of Mr. Santos-Dumont that the aerial navigator should be treated as a scientist who brings material to this country for the purpose of demonstration.

Although the matter has not yet come officially before Collector Stranahan, it is said he will refer the question to the Washington authorities. Similar apparatus has been admitted without duty upon the consideration of a bond being given for its exportation within six months.

Mr. Santos-Dumont said this evening that he had received no answer to his letter which would be admitted free of duty, but that he would not be surprised if he were required to pay duty at the rate of 45 per cent of its value.

Mr. Smith Will Aid Aeronaut.
Willard Adolph Smith, chief of the Department of Transportation of the St. Louis Exposition, was an early caller on Mr. Santos-Dumont this morning.

He will aid in presenting the aeronaut's case to the Customs-house officials, and feels certain that the machine, upon the representations which will be made, will be admitted free.

Mr. Smith explained to Mr. Santos-Dumont that the authorities of the Exposition were prepared to offer prizes amounting to \$300,000 for a good airship race, the first race to be held in the event of arrangements.

Suggestions for Airship Race.
"Magnificent!" cried the Brazilian. "I should like to win that first prize. I would suggest that you have a race track six miles long—at least five miles, but the course could be marked by captive balloons anchored 200 feet from the ground. Around this track airships could race in the view of thousands."

A number of inventors invaded the Northland Hotel early this morning, waiting to see Mr. Santos-Dumont. Mr. Smith, however, took the Brazilian out by a side door to escape annoyance. To-night the aeronaut was the guest of Mr. Smith and several friends at dinner.

Santos-Dumont will be accompanied to St. Louis at the end of his stay here by Mr. Smith. They will stop at Washington, where they will confer with Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, for whom Mr. Santos-Dumont has great respect as a scientist.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Santos-Dumont in reply to a question, "it is about the Exposition—always about the Exposition now days—that we will confer with Professor Langley."

Mr. Santos-Dumont said he had received an offer of a prize to fly over and under the Brooklyn Bridge, but that no definite arrangements had been made. He is looking for a suitable shed or building, at least forty feet in width, in which he can put together his airship in the event of arrangements being made for a flight over New York City.

Will Arrive About April 18.
Santos-Dumont to St. Louis.
Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Transportation Department, telegraphed from New York yesterday to Chairman C. W. Knapp of the Exposition Committee on Aerial Tournaments, announcing the arrival of Santos-Dumont and stating:

"His plans about the Exposition now days—that we will confer with Professor Langley."

Will arrive to a family bereavement, Professor Octave Chanute will be delayed in arriving at St. Louis, so that it is probable the conference with Santos-Dumont will take place about next Saturday. It is expected that Santos-Dumont and Mr. Smith will be accompanied to St. Louis by several prominent aeronauts from the East. The party will hold its first meeting at the St. Louis Club.

ST. LOUIS HAS 638,015 PEOPLE.

New City Directory Shows 38,535
Increase Over Last Year.

The 1902 edition of Gould's St. Louis Directory, which has just been issued, shows an increase of about 60,000 in the city's population since the taking of the last Government census, two years ago, and an increase over the directory figures of 1901 of 38,535.

There are 255,206 names contained in the new directory. This number, multiplied by 2.5, which is the Gould company's system of statistics in arriving at the total number of the city's inhabitants, equals 638,015. This is taken to be nearly correct, as the Gould system heretofore has been generally found to be almost accurate. The population of St. Louis at the time of the last census was 575,228.

The 1902 directory contains 2,796 pages. As compared with 2,631 pages in the 1901 edition, this seems to substantiate the publisher's estimate of the increase in population.

Talmage Still Very Low.

Washington, April 11.—While still in a critical condition there is every prospect that Doctor T. De Witt Talmage will last through the night.

This is the latest bulletin issued by his attending physicians. Doctor Magruder, speaking for himself and his conferees, said that Doctor Talmage was resting somewhat more easily, had less fever and his breathing was better. It is not believed, however, that there is any chance of recovery.

"IRON QUILL" WILL
SUCCEED EVANSPresident Selects Eugene F. Ware
as New Commissioner
of Pensions.

KANSAS POET AND AUTHOR.

Veteran of Civil War, Indian
Fighter and Lawyer—Politicians
Had Indorsed
Another Man.

DEWEY.
Dewey was the winning, upon the list of Mr. Ware, the name of the Admiral, down in Manila Bay.

And Dewey were the Regent's eyes.
"Them" was of royal blue;
And Dewey felt discouraged.
I don't think we dew.

—Eugene F. Ware.

The Republic Bureau,
10th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, April 11.—Eugene F. Ware of Kansas has been selected by the President to succeed H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. Ware is well and favorably known in the West and especially in Kansas. For years he has been a newspaper and magazine writer of note, but he is entitled to more consideration for his poetry than for his prose and writings. His poem de plume for years has been "Iron Quill." He is a member of the law firm of Gleede, Ware & Gleede of Topeka.

The members of the House delegation in Congress were much surprised when they heard of Mr. Ware's appointment. The delegation had indorsed ex-Representative Blue, Representative Curtis, in whose district Mr. Ware resides, said the new Pension Commissioner is a leading lawyer of Kansas.

The members of the Kansas delegation were not inclined to say very much about the appointment.

President's Own Choice.
In regard to Mr. Ware's appointment the President desired to appoint some man whom he knew well, and was furthermore desirous, if possible, of appointing some one from Kansas. The President decided upon Mr. Ware without consulting any of the Kansas delegation, and then called upon Senator Burton and went over the matter with him. Senator Burton stated that the appointment would have his entire and hearty support. The President was much pleased with Senator Burton's position.

Mr. Ware was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1841. While still a child his parents removed to Burlington, Ia., where he was educated in the public schools. He enlisted in the Civil War in Company E, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving afterwards in Company L, Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, finally becoming a Captain of the last named organization. His re-enlistments were for such periods as to keep him in the army for five years and three months.

Wounded in Indian Fights.
In the various Indian wars which followed the close of the Civil War, Mr. Ware served on the staffs of General R. B. Mitchell, General J. St. John, Chief of Artillery; under General Thomas, General Washington G. Elliott and General G. M. Dodge. In the campaign he saw much severe service and was badly wounded.

After leaving the army he removed to Fort Scott, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was elected to the Kansas State Senate, of which body he was a member for five years. He was twice elected to the Republican National Convention.

He came to St. Louis in 1861, entering the law firm of Gleede, Ware & Gleede, and has participated in much of the important litigation in the West.

He is at present associated with the Attorney General of Kansas in conducting litigation involving irrigation questions between Kansas and Colorado in the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1874 to Jeanette P. Huntington, and has three daughters and one son. He is a cousin of Professor Ware of Columbia University, New York City.

Mr. Ware has always been greatly interested in army matters and is very popular with the old soldiers.

His ranks of type into the past. Mr. Ware has written much good poetry. This verse on "Type" is one of his best:

"When the sky was draped in darkness thick;
Out from the clouds impetuous lightning
Said to the printer's stick,
With energetic click,
The ranks of type into the past,
Which formed brigades while dreaming labor slept;
And when the crimson pennons were unfurled
The night-forms of columns charged the waking world."

Mr. Ware wrote another poem on Printer's Ink, which represented a dialogue between the teacher and his pupils. The teacher asked his pupils to "name the metal that most honors man with fame."

The pupils named gold, steel and other metals. "But," said the teacher, "none of these will fill the bill." Then the verses ran:

"They all were silent; then spoke one.
I think that mighty metal must be printer's ink."
"Right," spoke the teacher, "for it does not fail to make the nations tremble and turn pale."

In 1882, when St. John was defeated by Democratic Governor Glynn, because of the "Whore of prohibition by the Republicans, Mr. Ware penned these lines of warning to his party:

When the party gets less anti
Over laws and less trans
Over frauds that cynophantic
Fools release.
And will march—why, bless your picture—
Prouder than a Roman Legion;
Now its list—
PASS.

A father said unto his hopeful son,
"Who was Lemuel, my cherished one?"
The boy replied, with words of ardent nature,
"He was a member of the Legislature."
"He was asked the parent and the youngster
saith:
"He got a pass, and held her like grim death."
In deference to the public we must state,
That boy has been an orphan since that date.

ARMOUR ESTATE IS
WORTH \$14,751,105.
Chicago, April 11.—The total value of the late Philip D. Armour's estate in Chicago and New York is \$14,751,105, and to a large extent consists of personal property. In addition there is some real estate, the value of which is not given. Mr. Armour left practically all of his estate to his widow, Malvina, and his son, J. Ogden Armour.

Boy Drowned in Mississippi.

Cairo, Ill., April 11.—John, the 5-year-old son of David Mulohay, was drowned in the Mississippi River this morning near Willard, this county. The little boy was playing on the bank of the river and fell in, his mother arriving on the scene as her child sank.

EXECUTION AGAINST
MURRELL'S BONDSMANSheriff's Levy Will Be Ordered
Against His Property to Satisfy
Judgment for \$5,000.

ARGUMENT ON KRATZ'S NOTES.

Judge Ryan Will Decide Monday
Whether They Should Be Im-
pounded—Grand Jury Inves-
tigates Market Scandal.

Judge Ryan heard arguments of counsel yesterday on the motion of the Circuit Attorney to impound the four real estate notes held by Charles Kratz as trustee to secure Gottlieb Eyermann, Jr., against loss on Kratz's \$20,000 forfeited bond. He will render his decision Monday morning.

Gutke and Eyermann were in court, represented by Attorneys John M. Holmes and Theodore Hassler. The court had issued an order Thursday requiring Gutke to show cause why the notes should not be turned over to the clerk of the court. When court convened yesterday Gutke's attorneys presented their return on this order, stating five reasons why the notes should not be turned over.

Mr. Folk argued that the notes were important in showing Kratz's arrangements for flight, and that they should be held as evidence against him when he returns for trial. He held that the value of the notes themselves was outweighed by their value to the State as evidence in the case. Furthermore, he argued, they should be impounded to insure the satisfaction of judgment against Kratz's bond. The very purpose for which the notes were given—namely, to secure Eyermann against loss on the defaulted bond—would be served by placing them in the custody of the court.

Attorney Holmes said he had no objection to turning the securities into court, providing Mr. Folk was absolved from liability as trustee. Mr. Hassler, however, objected, and argued against the Circuit Attorney's proposition at some length.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Ryan declared he would take the question under consideration, and would look up the authorities submitted by counsel. He said he had been given to understand by Attorney Holmes and Mr. Gutke, when he examined them Tuesday, that the notes were to be held as evidence against him, and he would hold them responsible for their safekeeping. They promised that the notes would be furnished at any time the court required their production.

When this matter was disposed of, Judge Ryan asked Mr. Folk when he would be ready to present his motion for an increase of the bonds of the men now under indictment, besides Murrell, Kratz and Meyersburg. Mr. Folk said he had ordered notices of the contemptuous motion served on the attorneys of the defendants, and that Judge Douglas had announced that he would sit jointly with Judge Ryan to consider arguments on the motion to-day. Judge Ryan thereupon announced that the matter will be acted on at to-day's session.

Execution Against E. E. Murrell.
Execution was ordered yesterday against E. E. Murrell, bondsman for his brother, John E. Murrell, to recover the amount of the forfeited bond, \$5,000. E. E. Murrell did not appear to show cause why execution should not be issued against him, and action was taken by default. The execution was issued by the United States Marshal for collection. If Murrell is in possession of property which can be levied upon, the Sheriff will seize and sell it. The execution was issued as a lien on Murrell's property. If he has disposed of his property since he was arrested, the bond of the Circuit Attorney will institute proceedings to determine the validity of the transfer. If it appears that the property has already been disposed of for the purpose of evading payment of judgment against the bond, the court can order the transfer set aside as fraudulent, and the Sheriff may then levy upon it.

The Grand Jury yesterday began the investigation of corrupt methods used by members of the House of Delegates in reference to action on certain measures. Chief among these is the Union Market scandal, which was exposed in The Republic two weeks ago. It is charged that when the market was in the hands of the Union Market Company, certain Delegates attempted to extort money from merchants in the market. The bill was finally defeated.

Among the witnesses examined on this subject yesterday were: John McCloskey, John Grundmeier, Jacob Steyer, John Bruno, E. P. Lieber, Frank Meyer, Thomas F. Matson, E. C. Marck, D. A. Blanton and John Wall.

George and Otto Kratz, brothers of Charles Kratz, the fugitive, were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday. Information was received by that body that they had figured in the arrangements to secure Eyermann against loss on the bond and had assisted their brother in his flight. They were closely questioned, particularly with reference to their knowledge of Kratz's whereabouts.

Charles Gutke, E. P. V. Ritter, of the Nichols-Ritter Real Estate Company, and Edgar A. Mephram were the other witnesses summoned. Mephram waited in the ante-room from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m., and was told to return next Wednesday.

JULIUS LEHMANN GOING AWAY.

Defendant in Perjury Case In-
forms Mr. Folk.

Julius Lehmann of No. 337 North Twenty-third street, charged in an indictment returned by the February Grand Jury with perjury in connection with the Central Traction franchise deal, announced in court Thursday morning when he appeared for the setting of his case that he intended leaving the city for a few days.

To Circuit Attorney Folk, Lehmann stated that he was going to Chicago on business. Last night an acquaintance of the former member of the House of Delegates from the Nineteenth Ward, stated that he had seen Mr. Lehmann at Union Station carrying a valise.

Inquiries at Mr. Lehmann's home last night as to his whereabouts met with unsatisfactory answers.

Lehmann's case was set for trial on May 1. He is under \$5,000 bond to appear for trial, with Charles Schwabacker as surety. Mr. Schwabacker could not be found last night. Lehmann is the next defendant in the cases growing out of the bribery investigations to be tried.

Carpenters Won Strike.

Evansville, Ind., April 11.—The strike of the carpenters of this city, which has been going on for the past two weeks, ended to-day. Over 200 workmen were affected. The striking carpenters called an hour for eight hours daily, and won.

REVOLT IN IRELAND MAY OFFSET PEACE WITH BOERS;
IRISH ENVOY SAYS ENGLAND MUST SOON GRANT HOME RULEENGLAND ANXIOUSLY
AWAITS OUTCOME OF
PEACE CONFERENCE

POINTED QUESTION IS DODGED.

Cabinet Meeting Called for To-
day, It Is Believed, Has
Proposals to Consider.War Secretary Declines to State
Whether Terms Will Be
Granted to Boers.

LONG PARLEY IS ANTICIPATED.

Burghers Likely to Exhaust Every
Expedient to Gain Concessions
for Themselves and the
Cape Rebels.METHUEN PAYS HIS
TRIBUTE TO DELAREY.

London, April 11.—General Methuen's dispatch on the subject of the Tweed bosh disaster was published in the Gazette this evening.

Methuen pays tribute to the Boer commander, saying General Delarey "treated the prisoners and myself with the greatest kindness and left General Celler to look after our wounded on the ground."

London, April 11.—England is anxiously awaiting definite news from the peace conference at Klerksdorf which may result in an ending of the long and bloody war in South Africa.

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, informed the House of Commons at midnight that the Government had received no communication from the Boer leaders regarding the terms of peace, and said that no armistice would be granted during the absence of the Boer leaders from their commands.

To-day Mr. Broderick, the Secretary of the House, said that Lord Kitchener had been authorized to offer any terms of peace besides unconditional surrender. He replied:

"I am not in a position to make any statement, nor am I able to add anything to my statement of yesterday regarding the conference between the Boers."

Summonses were issued this evening for a Cabinet meeting to-morrow. This circumstance started a fresh crop of rumors to the effect that the Government had received dispatches from Lord Kitchener on the subject of the peace negotiations after Mr. Broderick's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon. Should the Boers taking part in the conference decide in favor of opening peace negotiations they will submit their proposals to Lord Kitchener, who has been instructed to forward them immediately to the Government.

From Government sources the Associated Press stated that the peace negotiations expected in circles intimate with the Boer leaders on the Continent, who maintain that no peace can be arrived at unless the British grant some concession in the form of amnesty to the Cape rebels.

Whether this contention will prove well founded or otherwise is only a matter of conjecture, but it appears certain that the Boers will hold out till all expedients of negotiation are exhausted, in an endeavor to gain this point. Some of these who are in close touch with South Africa believe that ten days may elapse before a definite agreement is made. In the meanwhile, the presence of such representative Boers at Klerksdorf, and other factors, creates hopeful feeling. This was reflected on the Stock Exchange to-day, in the advances of Consols and Kaffirs.

Boer Leaders at Klerksdorf.

Klerksdorf, Transvaal (Wednesday), April 9.—The approach of President Steyn and Generals De Wet and Delarey, who were accompanied by Judge Hertzog, Commandant Olivier and six other persons. With General Delarey were his secretary and a dozen Boers. The Free State representatives were quartered in the old town. General Delarey joined the Transvaal party in the evening. A conference tent was pitched midway between the two towns and free communication was permitted. The Boer delegates, but they were suitably guarded.

Man Lost Limb and Official Record
Was Made of His Demise.

Henry C. Homan, Jr., of No. 234 South Eighth street, had a strange experience Wednesday. According to friends, twice he dreamed that he was dead and once that he was legally dead.

The dreams made such an impression on him that he went to the mortuary office and had an official record made of his death. The record was made on the day that he was legally dead.

At that time he lost a leg in an accident. The leg was hurt, but the burial permit was issued in his name. Thus, Mr. Homan was legally dead.

FINDS HIMSELF LEGALLY DEAD.

Whitehead County Lost to Hopkins.
Book News and Gossip.
Bills Modified for World's Fair.
Cripple Creek Consolidation.
Execution in Kansas City.
Afternoon Gowns Made of White Silk.

Leading Topics in To-Day's Republic

1. Irish Coercion to Be Enforced.
2. Wade Hampton Passes Away.
3. Control of L. & N. May Be at Stake.
4. Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Review.
5. Police Court Converted Into Dance Hall.
6. Terrible Crime of Millionaire's Wife.

7. Kelley and Friends Bolt Caucus.
8. Miles a Figurehead With No Real Authority.
9. Electric Transit Lines Are Merged.
10. Triple Alliance Has Been Renewed.

11. Martial Law to Be Ordered in Belgium.
12. Weekly Bank Statement.
13. Honors in Oratory at Smith Academy.
14. Big Graduating Class in Pharmacy.

15. Race Results and Entries.
16. Cardinals Win From Louisville.
17. East Side News.
18. The Sunday-School Lesson.

IRISH COERCION
TO BE ENFORCED
AT BAYONET POINTTen Battalions of Militia Will Be
Sent to Aid Regular Sol-
diers and Constables.

INSURRECTION SPIRIT GROWS.

Eviction of Tenants Brings On
Many Clashes Between Peo-
ple and Authorities.

TROOPS TO BE HURRIED IN.

Government Wishes to Be Pre-
pared for a Strong Resistance
When Most Obnoxious Laws
Are to Be Put Into Effect.

London, April 11.—While the whole city is alive to-night with reports of peace in South Africa, the announcement is made by the Pall Mall Gazette, William Waldorf Astor's newspaper, that ten battalions of English and Scotch militia are to be called out and sent to Ireland to aid in enforcing the coercion act.

The announcement has thrown a damper over the general hopefulness that followed the peace rumors from Cape Town. It is taken to mean that the situation in Ireland is extremely grave and that the force of regular troops and the 12,000 Royal Irish Constabulary in the island are not deemed sufficient to cope with the situation.

The militia probably will be called out at once. They will be drilled and whipped into shape for active service, probably at Aldershot.

They will be rushed to Ireland within a month, the Pall Mall Gazette says, and by that time the Government will have begun the enforcement of the most obnoxious clauses of the coercion act.

The situation is more threatening in Ireland at present than at any time since the days of the Land League. The United Irish League, planned on the same general lines as the old Land League, has spread like wildfire into every hamlet and corner of the island. It has inspired the people with the spirit of resistance, which has caused the gravest alarm in Dublin Castle.

Its first effect has been to prevent the collection of back rents and paralyze the big land owners, who are the main support of the Government. This has been followed by boycotting—the most powerful weapon in the hands of the peasantry—and by evictions, which precipitate conflicts between the people and the soldiers and police.

To meet the situation the Government has recently passed a coercion act. This suspends the right of habeas corpus, and enables the Government to throw their opponents into prison on numerous pretexts.

The result is that several districts where the people are in a state of insurrection are practically in a state of anarchy.

Lord Londonderry has advocated the suppression of the insurrection by the use of force. He threatened to resign from the Cabinet unless active measures were taken, which precipitated the present action.

VIOLENT SCENES IN
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Brussels, April 11.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day was characterized by violent scenes. The Premier, Count de Nayer, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said:

"The appeal of the Socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle, even after Parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution."

The Peace Agreement Patched Up in
South Africa, He Says, Is "Virtually
a Victory for the Boers. A year ago
England would listen to nothing but unconditional surrender. To-day, however, it is not so much a proposal to close the war as a proposal to accept peace with very material modifications of Salisbury's propositions of a year ago. The great popular feeling in England against the atrocities of the Boer war must necessarily cry out against any attempt to give the Boers a restoration of our Parliament cannot be delayed many years. Either we shall get our rights amicably or we shall force them from conditions. Ireland would gladly go to war now and secure independence after as America did in the Revolution, but we are not prepared, and, besides, it will not, I think, be necessary. A great change has come in the world. An act allowing the purchase of lands on the installment plan by Irish tenants has been passed, and 80,000 renters have availed themselves of its privileges. This will abolish the evil of exorbitant rents, for landlords are compelled to let at what may be determined a fair value.Ireland Will Grow Faster in Wealth and
lose less in population than heretofore. The
Irish race is united. England is com-
pelled to realize the necessity, if not the justice,
of granting Ireland the right and privilege
of home rule. Rosebery doesn't amount to
anything. The Irish will never be elected
again without the Irish vote, and he'll never
get the Irish vote. We thrashed out the
Salisbury question in a county election near
Glasgow, Scotland, some months ago. The
Sonsbury ministry was made an issue in
that election and the Salisbury men were
hated down outside the trenches when the
election was over. We've disposed of Salis-
bury. The fight that we had to carry on the
Boer War taught them many other things,
and though they suspended me when I
called them a gang of robbers for the way
they were treating the Irish, they were
publicly, they restored me soon, and largely
because they dared not do otherwise. We
are in excellent shape to effect the policies
of the new ministry and so nearly reaped by Parnell
and Gladstone."Asked as to the manner of regard for
Cecil Rhodes among the Irish, Mr. Red-
mond said: Rhodes was for an Irish Par-
liament. Twenty years ago he gave Parnell
\$50,000 for use in furthering for the
Irish. They charged at the time that Rhodes
wanted the Irish vote for the British
cause in South Africa, but that could
not be. Rhodes gave Parnell this money
after Parnell had introduced a resolution
in Parliament declaring for independence of
the Dutch in South Africa. Rhodes blun-
dered in the South African war as men of
all the world blundered. He gave a fortune
for the cause of home rule in Ireland,
then turned around and trampled on the
cause of home rule in South Africa. It's
one of the things in history you cannot
explain. His will was a great piece of
statesmanship. England jumps at the op-
portunities suggested in Rhodes's will.
England tried to whip America. It has had
of late no world have changed America
and burned out your colonists, as she has
attempted to do in South Africa. But, hav-
ing failed, she now makes a blunder to

SADDLE-HORSE BREEDERS MEET.

Breckenridge Jones of St. Louis elected
one of the Vice Presidents.
Louisville, Ky., April 11.—The American
Saddle Horse Breeders' Association held its
annual meeting here this afternoon. The
association has about 700 members, but only
fifteen were present at to-day's session, the
other members being represented by proxy.

The following officers were elected:
President, J. B. Castelman, Louisville,
Ky.; vice president, W. A. Gaines, Geor-
getown, Ky.; treasurer, Attila Cox, Louis-
ville, Ky.; secretary, T. B. Nail, Louisville,
Ky.; and J. L. Gay, J. B. Brown, Miss-
ouri; J. W. Balta, Kentucky; Breckenridge Jones,
Missouri; O. H. Hoffman, West Virginia;
J. W. Connolly, Indianapolis; D. H. Moore,
Ohio; E. T. H. Talmage, New Jersey; W. L.
Barham, Tennessee; H. P. Ladera, Mary-
land; E. Hartwright, Texas; C. B. Dow-
dell, Iowa; S. G. Webb, Louisiana; D. P. Wood-
ruff, Wyoming; W. S. Withers, California;
C. S. Ragdale, Arkansas; S. W. Taylor,
New York City. The Executive Committee
is composed of the following: J. B. Brown,
Missouri; T. B. Nail, W. R. Goodwin, Jr., all of
Kentucky.

The rules of entry on the register of the
organization were reduced to two, as fol-
lows:

"1. Stallions by registered sire tracing
dam side to stock registered or foundation
in register of this association, also prop-
erty by thoroughbred mare registered in
American Stud Book.

"2. Mares and geldings that trace on
either side or side of dam to stock on foundation
registration in the association."

The new rules will permit the registration
of a lot of horses which would other-
wise not have been eligible.

CONQUEST COST LIVES OF
100,000 IN ONE PROVINCE

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, April 11.—One hundred
thousand inhabitants of the Province
of Batangas, Luzon, have been ex-
terminated since American conquest
of the Philippines began.

This terrible fact is made by the
Acting Governor of the Province in a
report to the Philippine Commission.
This is the first report made public by the Phil-
ippine Commission of the Senate to-
day. Before American occupation of
Batangas there were 200,000 persons
resident in the Province. War, dis-
ease and starvation have caused the
death of one-third of this number.

The report of the acting Governor
of Batangas was made public simulta-
neously with that of Major Cornelius
Gardner, U. S. A., acting Governor
of the Province of Tayabas. He is an
army officer.

REPORT OF THE ACTING GOVERNOR
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WILLIAM H. K. REDMOND.
Member of the English House of Commons, who is representing the Irish cause in America, and who is being entertained by members of the United Irish League of St. Louis.

William H. K. Redmond, Member of Parliament, Ireland, Right Is Not Granted From Sense of Justice It Will Be Compelled Through Sense of Necessity—Will Return to St. Louis Next Week.

"If we cannot induce Parliament from a sense of justice to restore Ireland's right of home rule, we shall be able within a few years to compel England from necessity to grant it," said William H. K. Redmond yesterday at the Southern Hotel.

Mr. Redmond has been in America two months, addressing Irish-Americans and organizing societies of the United Irish League. He is a member of the House of Commons from Clontarf, Ireland. He has been in Parliament for twenty years, having succeeded his father from Wexford County at the age of 21. For several years he has been elected from Clontarf.